Numb. 780

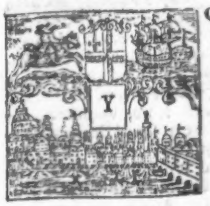
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY September 17, 1743.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. STONECASTLE,



OUR Paper being in reality an impartial Vehicle of all Matters of *Amusement* or *Inſtruction*, I beg Leave to convey thro' it the Sentiments of a Gentleman that cannot but be agreeable to your *faſtr Readers*, who underſtand no Language but their own: They were written in conſequence of the famous Diſpute concerning *antient* and *modern Learning*, and have never, that I know of, yet appear'd in *Engliſh*. If I am miſtaken in this, I doubt not but their Author, M. *de Tremblay*, will be able ſtill to make a Party againſt thoſe who pique themſelves upon their *Latin* and *Greek* Merit. I ſhall apply to the *Engliſh* what he applies to the *French*; which is no more than that Writer would have done himſelf, had he been to tranſlate his own Thoughts upon the Principle he lays down, that all *Language*, conſider'd in themſelves, are *equal*. Tho' neither you nor I may entirely give into this Way of thinking, we cannot but agree that the following Reaſons for the *exceſſive Eſteem* Men of Letters have of the *antient Languages*, and *Contempt* of the *Modern*, are very plauſible, and may furniſh Arguments to any *Lady* or *Gentleman* who knows Common Senſe in *Engliſh* only, againſt the greateſt *non Scholar* in the Univerſe.

Men of liberal Education are, from their Youth, continually entertain'd with the great Merit of thoſe Tongues they learn at *School*. *Repeat.* of Colleges, who have ſeldom liv'd elſewhere, inculcate daily the *Beauty*, *Grace*, and *Energy* of what they teach. The fine Paſſages of the *Greek* and *Latin* Claſſicks are impoſed upon the *Memory*, and we are taught to believe that the ſame Thoughts could not appear in any other Tongue to the ſame Advantage. All this while we hear nothing of our own Tongue ſince we were taught it by our *Mother*, *Nurſe*, or *School-Miſtreſs*, who thought no more than we of any other *Beauty* of Speech than that of conveying our Ideas: Whereas if we were taught *Engliſh* by *Engliſh Profeſſors*, who had made the Study of it a Matter of *Science*, and whoſe Intereſt it was to point out and recommend its *Beauties*, we ſhould ſoon give it an equal Degree of Honour with other the moſt *boaſted Languages*.

The Antiquity of the *Greek* and *Latin* is another Cauſe of our Veneration. Whatever is antient, even in ſuch common Objects as *Trees* and *Horſes*, excites a Kind of *Reverence*, which ariſes from a very juſtifiable *Prejudice*, that *Truth* is the moſt antient of all Things. But this Prejudice, which holds good with regard to *Religion* and *Purity of Manners*, carries us too far when it extends either to *Languages* or *Sciences*. *Thoſe* were given with our *Nature*, and are therefore perfect in their original Simplicity; but *theſe* are to be improv'd and perfected by *Labour* and *Induſtry*, and may be entirely loſt thro' *Neglect*. A Language is ſufficiently antient that has receiv'd the *Culture*, *Beauty*, and *Force* that can be given it in an Age of Learning and Application: But let it have continued ever ſince the Building of *Babel*, if the People who ſpeak it have made no Progreſs in the *Arts* and *Sciences*, it muſt ſtill remain in *Infancy* with reſpect to the more cultivated modern Dialects.

A third Cauſe of our Veneration for the *Greek* and *Latin* is, that in learning thoſe Languages we converſe only with the fineſt Genius's of Antiquity, the choiceſt *Poets*, *Philoſophers*, *Orators*, and *Hiſtorians* of the Ages they liv'd in. The Eſteem we have for thoſe *excellent Men* inſenſibly extends to the *Languages* in which they wrote, and becauſe we ſeldom meet elſewhere with ſuch *beautiful Thoughts*, we learn to perſuade ourſelves, that no other Tongue could give them ſo charming a *Dreſs*.

For a fourth Reaſon we may alledge, that when we ſpeak or write *Greek* or *Latin*, it is always to Perſons of *Learning*, and concerning Matters of *Literature*. By being thus confin'd to *Scientifical Matters*, thoſe Languages *ſeem* to be properly the *Languages* of the *Sciences*, and it is with Difficulty we think that *Engliſh* would convey them ſo *properly* and *fully*. On the contrary, the vulgar Uſe of our Native Tongue leſſens the Worth of it. We learn'd it of ignorant *Women*: We ſpeak it to Perſons of all Ranks, Mechanicks and Servants, as well as Gentlemen: We expreſs in it the moſt *common*, and frequently the moſt *contemptible Ideas*: Can a Language thus profan'd by the *meaneſt Things*, and proſtituted to the moſt *Illiterate* of Mankind, eaſily gain in our Minds the ſame Degree of Honour as one that is ſet apart to more *illuſtrious* and *noble Uſes*?

The Knowledge of the *dead Languages* confers a peculiar Reputation upon thoſe who have acquir'd it, which is another Cauſe of the Preference we give them. What a Noiſe have thoſe Criticks made in the World, who have taken upon them to correct the *Greek* of *Ariſtotle*, and the *Latin* of *Livy*? But let a Man ſpeak his *Mother Tongue*, as well as *Cicero* ſpoke his, he will be neither the more *known* nor the more *eſteem'd* for that Quality alone. *Languages* that recommend Men to ſo much *Honour*, can they fail of being placed infinitely above thoſe that give no *Diſtinction* in the Community?

Farther, it is one favourable Prejudice to the *dead Languages*, that Gentlemen frequently find their Account in writing in *them*, rather than in *their own*. An infinite Number of *Thoughts* and *Arguments* paſs currently in *Latin*, that would not be ſuppoſtable in *Engliſh*. Under the Shadow of Expreſſions uſed by *Virgil*, *Cæſar*, or other famous *Romans*, we often receive for *excellent* what is neither *juſt* nor *ſolid*, and which, if ſtript of thoſe venerable Phraſes of Antiquity, would immediately become *poor* and *flat*. How many *Latin Orations* have been uſher'd into the World with great *Applauſe*, that if tranſlated, even by the beſt Hands, would in *Engliſh* occaſion *Pity*, inſtead of *Admiration* of their *Authors*? It is for the Intereſt therefore of *ſome People*, that they ſhould always write in a Language but little underſtood.

We may add the *Remarks* of profeſs'd *Criticks*, who in the two laſt Ages have been exceeding numerous, as not one of the leaſt Cauſes of this Reverence for the *antient Tongues*. There is ſcarce a *Latin* or *Greek* Author whoſe *Words* and *Phraſes* have not been all wreſted into a Variety of Senſes, and made pregnant with *Myſteries*, that never enter'd any Imagination but that of the *Critick*, which, being heated, *magnifies* every Object. Our *own Writers* are underſtood without much Application, and we never look in them for thoſe *exquiſite Graces*, thoſe *Refinements* which we conceit we ſee in the *Claſſicks*. But, after all, it is our little Knowledge of the *dead Tongues* that enhances their Excellence, and gives them their Preference over the *Engliſh*: Thoſe who have ſtudied them all their Lives do but at laſt betray their *Ignorance*, when they come to pronounce abſolutely upon the *Character*, *Merit*, or *Senſe* of an antient Writer.

Mr. *Stonecaſtle*, I have rather given an *Abridgment* of the Thoughts of my Author, with ſome few *Interpolations* of my own, than a *Tranſlation* of his Words. If it anſwers the Purpoſe deſign'd, that of putting a Weapon into the Hands of the Ladies, which may enable them ſtill to preſerve the Sovereignty of the *Tea Table*, and baniſh *Latin* and *Greek* from all Converſations in which they have a Part (even when their *Brothers* or *Couſins* come home red hot from College) I ſhall think the few Hours I have ſpent on this Occaſion exceedingly well beſtow'd.

I am, &c.

ANGLICUS.

I doubt not but many of my Readers will think themſelves oblig'd to this Correſpondent, who has thus honour'd his own Tongue by lowering the Pride of the *Greek* and *Latin*. Beſides what he has ſaid againſt their Preference to *Engliſh*, he might have urged the Indecency of uſing before Ladies thoſe Languages, that Cuſtom has, for the moſt Part, unjuſtly forbid them the Uſe of. We have ſeen in many Examples, that the general Want of Literature is ſo far from being a Reproach to the *Fair Sex*, that where they have apply'd to it, they have uſually made more Progreſs than the moſt celebrated Men: And it muſt be a Conſolation to the reſt, that they are inform'd the Languages add nothing to Common Senſe, and are venerable rather thro' a prejudice than any ſuperior Excellence. The Uſe of *our own Tongue* we muſt never conteſt with them, they having in that ſo manifeſtly the Advantage over us: And if we give up the Merit of *others*, we have nothing to boaſt of but the Knowledge of a greater Number of Words to the ſame Purpoſe.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, July 20. The Fleet deſign'd for the Black Sea has at laſt ſet Sail with a fair Wind, and we expect ſoon to hear that the Troops on board have landed in Aſia: The Captain Baſhaw was appointed to command it; but juſt as he was going on board he was put under Arreſt: He has ſince been depos'd and baniſh'd to the Iſland of Candia. They charge him with having delay'd his Departure, and thereby given the Perſians time to reach the Frontiers of the Ottoman Empire: Others believe that this Delay was owing to nothing but the Miſunderſtanding between the Captain Baſhaw and the Grand Vizir. Warlike Preparations go on with ſurpriſing Vigour: The Army aſſembling in Aſia is almoſt form'd, and the Grand Vizir is preparing to go and take the Command of it; Baſhaw Bonneval goes along with him. Our Advices from the Frontiers of Perſia are very diſagreeable; we are aſſur'd that Schach Nadir has block'd up the City of Erzerum; and what encreaſes our Uneaſineſs is, that moſt of the Frontier Towns are in a very bad Condition.

Venice, Sept. 7. From Conſtantinople we have Advice, that the Grand Signor has reſolv'd to declare War againſt Schach Nadir, and never make Peace with him 'till he has reſtor'd the Provinces which the Perſians made themſelves Maſters of in the late Wars: The Horſe-Tails have already been hung out at the Gates of the Seraglio, and in a few Days after the Ceremony call'd the *Onlaw* was to be perform'd, as the Grand Vizir commands the Army in Perſon this War.

Peterſburg, Aug. 27. The Caracalpaques have ſent Deputies hither to ſubmit to the Empreſs, and the 25th Inſtant they had an Audience of her Imperial Majeſty and took the Oath of Fidelity to her: This Nation is powerful enough to bring 30,000 Men to the Field; it has always been at War with [illegible] whoſe Dominion it would never acknowledge. Vertue of that People's Submiſſion 10,000 Ruſſians have been ſet at Liberty, who had been taken by them in former Quarrels.

Stockholm, Sept. 6. Several Regiments of our Garrison are filing off towards Babus, where an Army of 15,000 Men is to be form'd. Another Army of the same Force is to be assembled in Scania. The Troops of which these two Armies are to consist are order'd to march with the utmost Diligence. Four Gallies have already set sail from hence, and are to be follow'd forthwith by others actually lying in the Road of this Harbour. We talk of raising a Body of Hussars, and other Measures are taking to secure this Kingdom from an Invasion.

Dresden, Sept. 12. The Court has receiv'd Letters from Count Oginski, Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty at the Court of Russia, containing very particular Informations concerning the Plot lately discover'd in that Empire. According to these Accounts there was a Project form'd in favour of the young Prince *John*. There was, indeed, no great Likelihood of its succeeding; nevertheless, those who set it on foot neglected no Methods to draw others into it. The Prisoners, in their Depositions, have accused a certain foreign Nobleman with having given them the first Hint of this Design, by assuring them that they should be enabled to bring it to bear. The Empress of Russia, who so well deserves the Love of all that live under Government, has express'd her Surprize and Indignation in a publick Manner on this Occasion. A Courier is gone from Petersbourg with Dispatches of the utmost Importance for a certain Court, where the Russian Minister is charg'd to make very serious Representations, and 'tis foreseen that this Affair may be attended with bad Consequences to that Court.

Hamburg, Sept. 13. The Day before Yesterday the Deputies from the Diet presented to his Royal Swedish Highness, with great Solemnity, the Diploma of his Election, and the 16th is fix'd for his Departure for Stockholm. We observe, that scarce a Day passes but Couriers go through this City from Paris to Berlin, or from Berlin to Paris; and it is currently reported, that we shall very soon see his Prussian Majesty declare a second Time in favour of the Emperor; nay, it is said that the Army he is now assembling will be employ'd for that Purpose; and that it will speedily appear his Prussian Majesty has not taken this Step but in Concert with several other Princes.

Ratisbon, Sept. 9. The 6th Instant the Inhabitants of Stadt-am-Hoff and Straubingen were disarm'd, and the Garrison of the latter Town reinforced with 500 Men, the Reasons for which appear by the following Letter from an Austrian Officer in that Town, dated the 7th Instant.

'We have been at the Eve of *Sicilian Vespers*. The Inhabitants, whom we treat no worse than the Laws of War allow, as the Bavarian Troops did in the Queen's Dominions, had laid their Heads together to cut us all off, and taken all the necessary Measures for succeeding in the Design. Happily for us the Plot has been discover'd, and the leading Men apprehended, except two that have made their Escape. They have been examin'd, and alledge nothing in their Defence but their Affection for the House of Bavaria: But as it appears to us, that this Affection ought to have some Bounds, there is room to think that they will be severely punish'd for their ill-timed Loyalty.

Nuremberg, Sept. 12. We have receiv'd Advice that M. d'Hetouville, Commandant of Egra, having again desir'd a Capitulation on the 6th Instant, it was immediately agreed that the Garrison should surrender Prisoners of War; upon condition, however, that they should not be sent to Hungary; that the Officers should keep their Swords and Baggage, and have Leave to return to France upon their Parole. Pursuant to this Capitulation two Companies of Grenadiers have taken Possession of two Gates of the Town; and the 10th Instant the first Division of the Garrison march'd out, in order to be conducted into Bohemia; the second and third Divisions were to have follow'd as yesterday and this Day.

Hague, Sept. 18. They are packing up, at the Earl of Stair's House, all his Furniture and other Effects, in order to send them over to England. The Motives which induced this General to resign his Employments are variously related in the Letters from [illegible], Mentz and Francfort: They observe that the Earl, after the Battle of Dettingen, was for pursuing Marshal Noailles's Army; that some Councils were held, to which he was not invited; that in the last Place he was of Opinion, that the Army ought not to delay attacking the French, tho' the Dutch Troops were not come up; but that the Opinions of other Generals prevail'd over his.

Madrid, Aug. 27. On the 23d there fell a prodigious Shower of Rain, which rais'd the Water in some Places seven Foot upright; and has done an excessive deal of Mischief, especially on the Prado, where not only a great Quantity of rich Furniture, but several Persons have been lost. The Palace of the Count Onnate, which stood on that Road, has suffer'd excessively; the Garden-Walls were wash'd away, and the lower Apartments drown'd, to the Height of ten Feet. This Palace was inhabited for nineteen Years by M. Vandermeer, Embassador from the States General; and it is remarkable, that the Year before he took it, the like Accident happen'd, and the old Dutchess of Mirandola, and Prince Pio, were drowned there.

Naples, Aug. 27. According to the last Accounts we have from the Army in Italy, there is like to be an active Campaign. The French have at last join'd the Infant Don Philip, in order to enable him to make an Irruption into Italy; and the Duke of Modena, and Count Gages, are preparing to advance again into the Ecclesiastical State, in order to put Count Traun, with his Forces, between two Fires, in case the before-mention'd Design should succeed.

Florence, Aug. 31. The Austrians are drawing towards the Frontiers of this Dutchy, and some of our Troops are going to meet them. We hear from Sienna, that the Populace of that City have come to Blows with the Garrison, and that many have been kill'd on both Sides.

Turin, Sept. 2. Quarters are preparing at Nice for a Body of English Troops, which Admiral Matthews will bring over from Port Mahon in case of Need.

From the Paris A-la-main, Sept. 16.

Prince Lobkowitz's Journey to Italy is stopp'd; he must now command in Bohemia or Moravia, where an Irruption is dreaded from the King of Prussia.

Actions 1065.

We suppose the French Actions rise upon the Reports of the good Turn the King of Prussia is going to do his Most Christian Majesty, under Colour of restoring the Tranquility of Germany.

From the London Gazette.

Prince Charles of Lorrain's Relation to the Queen of Hungary, from the Camp at Hochstet near Old Brisac, on the 5th of September 1743, N. S.

Your Majesty already has been inform'd, by my last, of the Preparations I have all along caus'd to be made for passing the Rhine, especially by assembling Vessels provided with Necessaries, drawing the Artillery out of Fribourg, and putting it in the necessary Condition for acting. Every Thing being in Readiness, I drew up Directions, distributed them to the Generals, and in the Night, between the 3d and 4th Instant, I proceeded to the Execution of my Design. I had already, on the 3d, at Eight in the Evening, sent the Pandours and Croats I had with me over the Rhine in Pontoons and small Craft, with so good Success that they attack'd the first Redoubts of the Enemy, made themselves Masters of them, and put all those that were in them to the Sword: They were follow'd by the Grenadier Companies, who likewise got over with Success. At Eleven at Night a Beginning was made of laying the Bridge, during which the Infantry was transported, so that 12 Battalions were successively landed. The Hussars, Carabineers, and Horse Grenadier Companies were intended also to be transported; but for want of Floats, Rafts, and other proper Bottoms, it was necessary to defer it till the finishing of the Bridge. This, it was hop'd, would be ready in four Hours Time, but it took up unfortunately fourteen instead of four; which Delay was occasion'd, first, by the sorting and joining together proper Materials, which requir'd much more Labour than was thought; secondly, There were no Anchors of a proper Size and Weight at Hand; but last of all, the greatest Obstacle proceeded from the Bottom of the River, being full of Rocks, so that the Anchors could not so soon lay hold or be fix'd, and there were even ten of them lost on this Occasion. These Delays gave Time to the Enemy to draw together from all Parts, to post themselves behind the Morass, call'd *Gr. ossiers*, and to reinforce the Head of their Bridge: They also got the Advantage of a Piece of Ground, upon which the Cavalry could not form itself and act, it being surrounded with Ruines, in which were Morasses, Holes and Ditches. All this would not have hinder'd the passing a sufficient Number of Cavalry over the Bridge, the attacking the Enemy and the Head of their Bridge, and dislodging them; but I was oblig'd to lay this Scheme aside, upon receiving Advice from Prince Waldeck, who was to have pass'd the Rhine at the same Time near Rhineweiler, that though the first Transports of Soldiers had succeeded very well, and the Enemies Redoubts being taken, yet a thick Fog arising, obstructed the Sight so, that the Men who were already got on the other Side of the Rhine, could not be seconded by our Batteries on this Side: Thus the Enemy being superior in Number, retook their Redoubts; and the Reinforcement could not land at the proper Places by Reason of the Fog, but fell in with the Enemy's Post, which occasion'd a brisk Skirmishes; the Enemy fir'd hard upon those that follow'd, particularly upon the Watermen, many of whom were kill'd and wounded, to about 100 Men; of the regular Forces we had about 100 Croats, and 300 others kill'd, wounded, or otherwise lost, and among them several Officers. The Enemy's Loss was no less considerable, (for the Soldiers on their Side defended themselves with great Bravery) but according to Prince Waldeck's Report, amounts to 800 Men. In my Attack, and finishing the Bridge, I only lost 16 or 20 Pandours, Croatians, or Grenadiers, and only one Captain of Pandours. In the Redoubts abovemention'd, taken by the Pandours, upwards of 60 Enemies were cut off. Thus the Passage attempted by Prince Waldeck miscarried; however, I have still Hopes to carry my Point on my Side, and shall maintain the Post I have taken on the other Side, by a good Head of a Bridge, which I am actually raising.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sudbury, Sept. 5. This Day Mr. Carter was chosen Mayor of this Corporation for the Year ensuing, by a Majority of One, after a strong Opposition.

Ipswich, Sept. 9. Yesterday John Cornelius, Esq; and Mr. John Margerum, were chosen Bailiffs of this Town for the Year ensuing.

Last Monday the Norwich Stage Coach was robb'd on New Market Heath by a single Highwayman, who was the next Day taken at Thetford, and carried before the Mayor there, who immediately committed him to Prison: This may happen to be a very great Misfortune, as he is suppos'd to be the Son of very honest and reputable People of this City.

Bristol, Sept. 10. Last Friday Night, as several young Men and Women were standing at Mr. Morgan's Door, in the Town of Shepton-Mallet, one more rude than the rest, endeavouring to put his Hand under Mary Patten's Coats, receiv'd a Stab by a Penknife under his Left Pap, of which he died in a few Minutes.

LONDON.

Some late Promotions in the *Church* shew us the great Influence of the *Bench*, and that *Merit* in the *Law* can recommend to the highest Dignities in *Divinity*.

The *Geographical Politicians* are much at a Loss for the Reason of Prince Charles's *obstinate Resolution* to pass the Rhine in the Face of the French Army, when it is certain he might have pass'd it without Interruption, by making a few Days Marches *higher up*.

If we believe the vaunting *French*,
Th' *Allies* are hasting to *intrench*;
If we believe the brave *Allies*,
The *Monsieurs* Work *already rise*:
If their *Inaction* teach us right,
Neither much Stomach have *to fight*.

St. James's Palace is fitting up, and 'tis said his Majesty will be there some time next Month.

Last Week John Morley, of Essex, Esq; was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop, of Suffolk, in the same County, a Lady of great Merit, Accomplishments, and a large Fortune.

Last Week Mr. Bailey, an eminent Linnen-Draper at Colchester in Essex, was married at the Qua-

kers Meeting-House in Devonshire-Square, Bishopsgate-Street, to Miss Mary Vandewall, Daughter of Mr. Vandewall, a wealthy Linnen-Draper in Cheapside, an agreeable Lady with a Fortune of 4000 l.

Monday se'nnight died at Yarmouth, Mr. Slade, an eminent Distiller of that Place, reputed worth 10,000 l. His Death is said to have been occasion'd by a Fall from his Horse at Beccles Races.

A few Days ago was married, at the Seat of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; in Berkshire, the Rev. Mr. Shipley, Rector of Sidmester, to Mrs. Anna Maria Mondaunt, a Niece of the late Earl of Peterborough's.

Sunday the Rev. Mr. Watts, Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, was married, at St. Mary Magdelen, Bermondsey, to Miss Amelia Johnson, of Deptford, an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

The same Day Mr. James, a Gentleman of a great Estate, was married, at St. Mary Islington, to Mrs. Robinson, Relict of Dr. Robinson, of St. Alban's, an agreeable Lady with a Fortune of 8000 l.

Tuesday was married at Lambeth Chapel, Mr. Salway, an eminent Attorney in Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Letitia Johnson, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, a fine young Lady with a Fortune of 5000 l.

Last Week died, after a long Illness, at his House at Chelsea, John Morley Trevor, of Trevallyn near Wrexham in the County of Denbigh, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Member of Parliament for Lewes in Sussex. He has left his Estate in the County of Sussex to the Rev. Dr. Trevor, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Son to the late Lord Trevor; and his Estate in Wales he has bequeath'd to his Sisters.

Last Thursday se'nnight, about Six in the Morning, died, at her House at Stratford, the Lady Blount, Relict of Sir John Blount, Bart. one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company in the Year 1720.

The same Day died at Hummerton, 86 Years of Age, John Purnell, Esq; formerly the English Consul at Aleppo; a Gentleman in the highest Esteem amongst his Acquaintance.

Friday se'nnight died at Hampton Court, Richard Powys, Esq; of Hintlesham Hall in the County of Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Representative in the last Parliament for Orford: He married the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Brudenell, Sister to the present Earl of Cardigan, by whom he has left two Daughters Coheiresses to his Estate, and a Jointure of 800 l. per Annum devolves to his Lady.

Last Saturday died, at his House at Lambeth, Coleworth Lawton, Esq; who serv'd the Office of Sheriff for the County of Surrey in the late Reign: He was possess'd of a large Estate in that County, which he constantly employ'd in Acts of Munificence and Charity.

Last Week died at his House near Wrexham in Denbighshire, aged 76, William Wynne, Esq; a near Relation to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. He was a Gentleman of great Learning, a zealous Assertor of the Rights and Liberties of his Fellow Subjects, and firmly attach'd to the true Interest of his Country, having never been poison'd by the Corruption and Extravagance of a Court, and therefore spent his Estate among his Tenants and Countrymen in Acts of true British Hospitality and Charity.

Last Week died, at his Lodgings in Mount-Street, near Grosvenor-Square, Chamberlain Dashwood, Esq; Lieutenant of Horse in the Regiment commanded by his Grace the Duke of Montague.

Last Tuesday the Lady of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. Member of Parliament for Wigan in Lancashire, died at his House in Pall-mall: She was second Daughter of Sir John Guise, of Ellmore in the County of Gloucester, Bart.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has been pleas'd to collate the Rev. Mr. John Ward, A. M. to the Vicarage of Prestbury in the County of Chester, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

Monday se'nnight the Rev. Mr. Hurst, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, was attack'd by a Highwayman mounted but poorly, on a brown Gelding, near Chippenham, who robb'd him of a Guinea and some Silver; he was taken the next Day and committed to the County Gaol, and says his Name is Rowland, and that he was formerly Servant to a Butcher in Wolfechapel.

Tuesday Night last Week Mr. Vertue, an Engraver in Brownlow-Street, was attack'd near his own House by four Villains, one of whom held a Pistol to his Head, a second stopp'd his Mouth, and the third stood on the Watch, while the fourth robb'd him of a Purse of Guineas, eight Crown Pieces, and two Rings, one of which was set with Diamonds, and then made off.

On Sunday Morning last Mr. Shard, a Turner in Bishopsgate-street, was attack'd near Hodsdon in Hertfordshire, as he was returning from Sturbitch Fair, by a single Highwayman well mounted, who robb'd him of his Watch and seven Guineas, and then made off, wishing him a good Morning.

Tuesday Morning, between Nine and Ten o'Clock, the Aylesbury Stage-Coach was stopp'd within a Quarter of a Mile of Southall, by a single Highwayman in a white Duffield Coat, mounted on a strong bay cropt Gelding, with a bald Face: He swore there was a Lawyer in the Coach who had 200 l. and threaten'd to shoot one of the Passengers if she did not tell him which was the Person; but the Gentleman being upon the Box with the Coachman, and very plainly dress'd, it is imagin'd he overlook'd him: He was known by the Gentleman to be an Accomplice with the late Sansbury, and was present at his Tryal the last Assizes at Buckingham: He took from the Passengers about 4 l. robb'd two Gentlemen in a Chaise a little after, and then made off towards Brentford.

Last Monday the Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when the five following Prisoners receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz.

James Hanns, (who kept the Rose and Crown Alehouse between Mary-le-bon and Paddington) for robbing Richard Cole and John Pearson of their Money and Watches on Hounslow-Heath.

Margaret Sansbury, for robbing Mr. Morgan of five Moidores, half a Guinea, and three Shillings, in a House in Hanging-Sword-Alley, which her Husband kept (who was try'd with her, but acquitted.) She pleaded her Belly, and was found Not Quick with Child.

Joseph Lewin, for returning from Transportation.

John Burn and Joseph Leach, two Boys, the one fourteen, the other fifteen Years of Age, for a Robbery on the Highway, for which Richard Warwick was last Sessions convicted.

After which the Court adjourn'd to Wednesday the 12th of October next.

Last Week a Fire broke out in the Lower Town at Bridgnorth in Shropshire, which burnt several Barns and four Dwelling-Houses before it could be extinguish'd. It happen'd by some Boys kindling a Fire in a Hog-Stye, and was providentially stopp'd when the whole Town was in the greatest Danger of being consum'd.

The Dover Man of War having sent her Boats to press the Men out of the Britannia Indiaman, (at that Time about twenty Leagues from Land) they stood on their Defence, being all arm'd, whereupon the Man of War dropp'd along-side of her, and several Shot were exchang'd on both Sides: The five following Persons were kill'd on board the Britannia, viz. Cornelius Manning, Midshipman; Edward Cornelius, Thomas Lee, John Corkwell and Alexander Mills; and fifteen wounded. This unhappy Affair is order'd to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Merchants have Advice by the Wilmington, arriv'd from Piscataqua, dated July 21, that the Hastings Man of War, Lord Bamf, had taken and brought into Virginia a Spanish Privateer of great Force, which, for some Time had infested the Coasts of that Colony: That a Rhode-Island Privateer has taken and brought into Boston a Spanish Sloop laden with Quicksilver, &c. bound from La Vera Cruz for Cadiz, said to be very rich; and that Capt. Warren has taken on the New-York Station, two of the Spanish Privateers that lately took several of the trading Vessels on the Coasts of that Province.

Last Week came Advice that the Batchelor, Brown, was taken the 6th of July last by the St. Christopher Privateer of 12 Carriage and 16 Swivel Guns, and carried into Malaga: She was laden with Fruit from Venice for London.

We hear that the Prosperity, Capt. Codd, with Wines for the Madeiras, was taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carried into Bilboa.

Saturday came Advice that the Mary, French, from London and Dunkirk, for Gibraltar, is taken by the Spaniards and carry'd into Tariffa.

The M'Farlane, Hamilton, from Glasgow to Cork and Jamaica, is taken by the Spaniards and carried into Cuba.

The Brice, Saunders, of Bristol, from Africa for America, is taken by a Spanish Man of War of 60 Guns, and carried into Porto Rico.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, June 15.

'I have but little News to send you from this Part of the World: Since the Departure of the brave Admiral Vernon we have had but very few Spanish Prizes brought in here; our Riches is wasting, our Trade decaying, and our Hopes seems to be at a Stand; all Thoughts of Conquest are laid aside, and we are now as inactive as if we were not at War: We daily hear of Spanish Privateers hovering about these Seas; so that our Condition must in a short Time be very bad, if proper Care is not taken to prevent it.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated July 1.

'I beg leave to inform you, from frequent Observations, that all single Ships or Vessels coming into the Streights in the Course of the Day (even of Force and Countenance) run a great Risque of being taken by the Spanish Privateers, in these narrow Seas, from the Streights Mouth, as far as Cape de Gatt. Tariffa, which lies a-breast of Tangier, is become a Nest of Privateers, where they have not less than 18 to 20 of them, chiefly Barcolongo's, or Lug-Sail Boats, with Xebeques, which go incomparably well, and in a Calm make use of Oars, that they can leave or take, just as they please, as we almost daily experience in sight of the Garrison; 'tis not above 10 or 12 Days since they had the Assurance, eight or ten of them, to chase his Majesty's Ship the Solebay, of 20 Guns. Capt. Bury had a Barcolongo so near as to play their Small Arms; but finding their Mistake, and the Man of War firing briskly upon them, they soon sheer'd off: 'Tis remarkable they take the Day-time for it, chusing to see what they go upon; for which Reason, if Ships or Vessels are so lucky to come into the Gutt of a Night, there hath not been one Instance of their being taken: That if this Precaution was us'd by Commanders, it might be a Means of saving many a Ship. On the other Hand, if the Wind was so fresh, or the Current too powerful, forcing them into the Gutt in the Day, they might get to Tangier, and so run over in the Night with a fresh Breeze. It gives me Concern to be an Eye-Witness of so many Vessels taken within Sight of us: I fear it will be the Fate of many others, if proper Measures are not pursu'd to put a Stop to the Progress of the Spanish Privateers, who are swarming to Tariffa, Old Gibraltar, and Alguaziras, opposite to us from the great Encouragement they meet with.'

'This Morning the Spanish Privateers carried into Tariffa three or four Ships, with a Snow; and to Ceuta a Brigantine, taken by two Xabeques, all within Sight of the Garrison. A little after I observ'd a Billander standing towards Ceuta, and a Barcolongo after her, which probably may have met with the same Fate.

'Capt. Cornish, of his Majesty's Ship the Guernsey, had the good Fortune to fall in with the quon-

dam Seaflower, Bashley, fitted out by some People at Malaga as a Privateer, mounted 22 Guns, 170 Men, very well provided for the Purpose, and forced her ashore to the Eastward of Cape de Gatt; Capt. Corbish came to an Anchor, soon silenced a Fort which fir'd on him, destroy'd the Privateer, not being able to get her off, and brought two of her People to this Place.

'They have now out of Malaga two stout Barcolongo's, one of which took Capt. Wingfield, mounts 20 Carriage Guns, 110 Men. Another still larger with 22 Guns, and 120 Men; this latter is deem'd so fail very well. They have also four Xebeques and Settees, with Latine Sails fitted out; they lurk on the Barbary Coast as they know our Vessels come down that Side, by which Means they have taken several Prizes.

From the Leiden Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8. His Majesty's Ship the Monmouth, commanded by Capt. Windham, arriv'd in the Downs from a Cruize on the 6th Instant, and brought in a Spanish Ship, commission'd by the King of Spain, of 300 Tons, 14 Guns and 110 Men, 25 of which are Soldiers. She was taken the 8th of last Month, about 20 Leagues from the Isle of Teneriff, in her Passage from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz. Her Cargoe consists of 800 Bales of dry Goods, 66 Tons of Quicksilver, 50 Tons of Iron, some Wax, Saffron, Oil and Wine; which cost the Spaniards about 100,000 l. exclusive of the Quicksilver.

Capt. Windham has also brought in a Privateer of 18 Guns and 125 Men, which he took in his Cruize, in Company with the Medway, commanded by Capt. Cockburne. She is call'd the St. Michael, of Bilboa, and was commanded by Capt. Laurence Bermer.

Capt. Windham met with a Portuguese Ship from China, which left Capt. Anson careening his Ship at Mocoa on the 5th of February, N. S.

Whitehall, Sept. 13. The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Wells, empowering them to elect a Bishop of the See of Bath and Wells, the same being now void by the Death of Dr. John Wynn, late Bishop thereof; and also to name and recommend unto the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Edward Willes, Bishop of St. David's, to be by them elected Bishop of the See of Bath and Wells.

The King has been pleased to promote the Rev. Jemmat Brown, Master of Arts, and Dean of Rosse, to the Bishoptick of Killaloe in the Kingdom of Ireland, the same being now void by the Translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. John Ryder, late Bishop thereof, to the United Sees of Down and Connor.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Henry Skelton, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Fuzileers, whereof Major-General Huske was late Colonel.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Byng, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces.

Rowland Reynolds, Esq; to be first Major.

Robert Carpenter, Esq; to be second Major.

John Waldegrave, Esq; to be Captain, in the room of Henry Skelton, Esq;

William Kingsley, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant.

John Maitland, Esq; to be Lieutenant. And

——— Murray, Gent. to be Ensign in the said Regiment.

Sir John Whitsford, Bart. to be Major to the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by the Right Hon. John Earl of Stair, Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces.

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